

Norwich Bulletin and Courier

121 YEARS OLD

Subscription price 12c a week; 50c a month; \$4.00 a year.
Entered at the postoffice at Norwich, Conn., as second-class matter.
Telephone Calls:
Bulletin Office 486.
Bulletin Job Office 35-2.
Willmantle Office, 67 Church St.
Telephone 318-2.

Norwich, Friday, Feb. 16, 1917.



The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 8,000 of the 4,000 houses in Norwich and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 900 houses. In Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100, and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and sixty rural free delivery routes.

The Bulletin is sold in every town and village, and by F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION

1901, average..... 4,412
1905, average..... 5,920
February 10..... 9,230

THE SCANDINAVIAN PROTEST.

After a full deliberation upon the action of Germany in declaring war intensified submarine warfare and marking off a section of the ocean from which it attempts to exclude all shipping, whether between neutral or belligerent ports, Sweden and Denmark have presented identical protests to the German government. They make no threats, but they call Germany's attention to the manner in which it is disregarding the laws of nations, to the fact that it is virtually establishing a blockade without complying with the international requirements in connection therewith and that it is deliberately interfering with their commerce to a considerable extent and in doing so they reserve their right of action in the future.

These notes direct Germany's attention to the rules of blockade, and by so doing to the fact that they are not being observed, which causes neutrals to suffer unjustly as well as the belligerents. They also point out that instead of the war zone being such as to affect solely the allied powers, it denies the use of the high seas to vessels which are plying between neutral ports. They also make it plain that while they are inspired by a spirit of perfect loyal impartiality, they recognize that Germany is treating friend and foe alike.

These countries therefore make it plain that they are entirely out of sympathy with the German move and that Germany is disregarding its obligations in the course which it is taking, and but for the fact that they are virtually in Germany's doorway it is probable that the protest might take a different form.

RIGHT TREATMENT.

Through the medium of a rider, a determined effort was made to bring about most important changes in postal rates, and it had the support to a large degree of the postoffice department. The plan was to raise the rates of second class matter so that the newspapers and magazines would be obliged to pay more for the sending of their product throughout the country and it was also intended to use this additional revenue for the meeting of the expense which would result from the adoption of the one cent rate for first class matter.

Such an amendment could not be made to the postoffice appropriation bill without a suspension of the rules and it was in the action upon a motion to bring that about that the fate of the proposition was sealed. The senate by a good sized margin failed to show the necessary two-thirds vote favorable to the idea of suspending the rules and the effort is therefore lost.

It is action which was deserved and the senate is to be commended for the stand which it has taken thereon. It was no time to agitate such a matter in the first place for the increasing of the rates for carrying newspapers and magazines would of necessity result in the jumping of the price to the purchaser and the restriction of papers to a stated locality instead of the whole country. It would also mean that a higher price would be placed upon reading matter when everything else is on the upward trend and when the people are being gouged too much in certain directions already. The right treatment was accorded the amendment.

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

Rather a serious situation appears to be presented by the state of affairs which exist in Turkey, following the break between the United States and Germany. Turkey has not as yet subscribed to the intensive naval warfare of the German government. Whether it will or not is not known, but even since the severance of diplomatic relations between this country and Germany it has been impossible to get into communication with Ambassador Elkus at Constantinople.

people. It is not even known whether he has received the messages that have been sent him by this government, or what has become of them, for while they have been sent via Vienna in Austro-Hungary, which country has supported the German submarine warfare, but with which the United States still maintains diplomatic relations, it has failed to receive a report regarding the plight of American citizens in Turkey. The break with Germany made it advisable to keep the two American vessels in the Mediterranean out of Turkish waters, in spite of the fact that the collier Caesar had gone to Turkey carrying a large quantity of goods for the relief of the Armenians and Syrians by Turkey's permission and for the purpose of bringing away the Americans who have been awaiting transportation. It is natural therefore that there should be much anxiety as to the conditions which really exist in Asia Minor, for even though Turkey is to follow the policy of the German government there should be no objection to the departure of subjects of this country. But in view of the manner in which Germany has been acting nothing better can be expected of Turkey.

THE CASE OF THE LAW.

From such reports as have been received concerning the sinking of the American sailing vessel Lyman M. Law, bound from Maine to Sicily with a cargo of lumber for making fruit boxes, while it was not far from the lane of safety in the Mediterranean, it will not serve as the overt act which would cause this country to go to war with Germany. The fact of the matter is that the schooner was sunk by an Austrian submarine and with that country the United States still maintains diplomatic relations, but it is shown by the report that the vessel was warned, that the crew was given an opportunity to get away and to a place of safety, that the ship was destroyed, and it is further claimed that the cargo was conditional contraband.

There is nothing in the affair which indicates the ruthlessness which has been practiced by Germany in the treatment of vessels in the war zone or that which is authorized by its unrestricted naval policy. The vessel was not shelled, it was not sunk without it was not far from the lane of safety and there is nothing to indicate but what the welfare of the crew was given consideration by the commander of the under-water boat. There is thus nothing different in the treatment of the Lyman M. Law than that which was accorded the Housatonic which was torpedoed on the third of this month off the Sicily islands. The cases are similar to those of the Frye sunk early in the war and are in violation of the view taken by this government relative to such destruction, but they fall short of an act of war.

CARRANZA'S ATTITUDE.

In the plea which he has made to the neutral nations of the world, Carranza is in a peculiar position. He is the agent of Germany. It is plainly evident that the proposition that he has put forth is favorable to the German cause. It is in keeping with the famous resolution which was offered in the congress of this country some months ago for the restriction of the exportation of munitions. But whether Carranza is acting upon his own suggestion or that of some one else, it will be interesting to note what effect his position will have upon the British interests in his own country. It is well known that Great Britain places much dependence upon the British oil properties in Mexico. If Carranza attempts to shut off this supply and tries to seize or damage the British wells or railroad lines there are reasons for believing that Great Britain will either look to this country to give its property the protection that it needs or that it will undertake to perform that service itself.

Carranza has no love for this country and he can understand what a handicap it would be to the United States to attempt to look after British interests in Mexico now that trouble with Germany is seriously threatened. Our interest in such a matter would be due to the Monroe doctrine, but inasmuch as there would be no attempt at conquest on the part of Great Britain should it find it necessary to protect its Mexican property, it is not likely that there would be any objection by this country to the landing of British forces for that purpose. Carranza may find that if he pursues his policy too far he will have jumped from the frying pan into the fire.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The potato is running high in price but it has not as yet developed the strength of the onion.

The man on the corner says: One way to waste advice is to spend time trying to tell an excitable person to keep cool.

There are a lot of people up in Maine who will have more sympathy after this when the cook allows her potatoes to burn.

The war spirit appears to be holding its grip on the baseball players and managers regardless of the lessons which Europe is teaching.

Cuba is going into the revolution business just as if it was obligatory on the part of the small republics to take part in the game every so often.

The destruction of a hotel or a business block now and then shows that there are other buildings besides munitions factories which can catch fire and burn.

It may be as Colonel Bryan says that he is in Washington to help President Wilson if needed, but the president may have a different view of his presence.

A lot of people are giving greater attention to the advocacy of industrial efficiency than they did some months ago, especially when it comes to the question of preparedness.

Perhaps Germany will yet announce that it is holding the sailors from the Yarrowdale as hostages for the same reason they have deported the Belgians—for their own good.

Even Thomas W. Lawson must be amused at the revelation that the information offered by the woman who rushed to his support was peddled about by a gossiping child.

Carranza thinks that the end of the war would be hastened by stopping all exports from the neutrals. Villa appears to be thriving, nevertheless, regardless of the embargo he has been working under.

BULLETIN'S SPECIAL YALE LETTER

Explanation of the Work of the Red Cross—Sweeney Will Not Return as Athletic Advisor—Permanent Organization of College Trained Technical Men.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 15.—Between twenty-two and twenty-three hundred people crowded the doors of Woolsey Hall at last night's Red Cross mass meeting, the first held in the ten days' campaign for a city Red Cross membership of 10,000. The meeting was characterized by a most prominent in the affairs of the university as one of the most enthusiastically received and altogether successful affairs of its kind that he had ever seen.

After the Rev. Robert C. Denison's invocation and the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," President Hadley, who presided, prefaced his introduction of Albert Staub, director of the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross, by a few words on the all-around efficiency of the organization as a unit. Mr. Staub addressed the meeting in part as follows: "The Red Cross has at present as its command a great number of relief workers to be called into action from every part of the country in case of national disaster. If we went to war, however, many homes in this audience would feel the effects. Innumerable kinds of relief work have to be done. Perhaps the one in which you are most interested is that of military relief work—the base hospitals."

"Let me explain to you exactly what these base hospitals are: Each contains 500 patients. The equipment would fill seven freight cars. Many supplies are donated to the hospitals, but there is still a great need for more."

"In case of war the entire personnel of one of these base hospitals would be able to go direct to the front. All the members are well acquainted with one another in New Haven. We have half a dozen hospital units, all packed, all ready to be sent out in case of war. This is comforting."

"There are many other things the Red Cross has done for preparing us for war. A new wave of patriotism is sweeping over the country. Americans still foster the hope of aiding their native land."

"Those in charge of the work, however, do not become fully satisfied until every American gets behind the work and gives it his support. The New Haven chapter has done some splendid work. Many times the Bush terminal have I seen well-filled cases coming from New Haven."

"Although the Red Cross chapter is well organized and prepared, it will not be fully prepared until every one here tonight pledges himself as a member of the Red Cross."

Michael F. Sweeney, who has spent the year as athletic advisor at Yale, will return to The Hill at the close of the year.

OTHER VIEW POINTS

This is ice weather. There have been frequent long periods of cold weather of late, which produces the refrigerator supply in sufficient amount to satisfy our needs. Ice ought to be cheap next summer.

Labor is scarce and expensive and feed for horses likewise. So about May 1 be prepared for the careful and elaborate explanation of the reasons which make an increase in prices necessary.—Hartford Post.

There are several bills now before the legislature introduced at behest of the state board of education that should receive the immediate attention of the executive. They have the earmarks of that member of the board known as E. D. Robbins and they are more plentiful than the statute book than he does on the board. These bills propose to take from the school boards in towns under state supervision the power of purchasing books and giving that power to the state board, which would make five year contracts with publishers of its choice. It is a clerical attempt at usurpation of power and one that every town concerned should resent.—Bristol Press.

A year ago there was no thought of the restoration of capital punishment in Rhode Island. But the possibility of war have brought the subject before the general assembly. Capital punishment under the bill presented yesterday is limited to the execution of persons who burn or dynamite buildings, ships, dams, bridges or railroad tracks and equipment in time of war. It is essentially a measure devised for the enemies of the country who may not be impressed by the penalties of fine and imprisonment. The bill is proposed to inflict the death penalty only under unusual circumstances, and this is already permitted in this state when murder is committed by a person while serving a life sentence.—Providence Bulletin.

Every bit of accurate news that comes from the warring countries goes to sustain the belief that all the warring nations have reached the conclusion that the land situation at present is practically a deadlock but that if it can remain so, the allies will win the war because Germany is starving—not starving for food, but for munitions, nickel, brass, rubber, oil—all the supplies which are consumed so heavily in war time.

The failure of the German submarine campaign would probably be followed by a renewal of a desperate struggle, for a time on land, but there is no reason to believe that the outcome would be other than what it has been in the past. In other words, if Germany does not win this U-boat war, the terms of peace will be written in Berlin, but not by Germans.—Bridgeport Telegram.

Canada fixes maximum prices for certain commodities, and makes it a felony to deal with food as, for instance, a large Chicago speculator recently dealt with eggs, when he put millions of dozens into cold storage and boosted the market until it returned him several hundred per cent on his investment.

The trend of things is to insure the prime products of a substantial margin on his industry, then to get the goods to the consumer by the shortest, cheapest and most efficient route, with the maximum elimination of middle men.

The attempt of anybody to take a speculative profit of enormous size from dealings in food will soon be a crime in every part of the civilized world.—Bridgeport Farmer.

VOTERS FAVOR TAKING

POST OFFICE FROM POLITICS

National Civil Service Reform League Supports Pointdexter Amendment to Legislative Appropriation Bill.

New York City, Feb. 15.—A statement made public tonight by the National Civil Service Reform League

of the year. Mr. Sweeney's decision does not come unexpectedly, as his contract at Yale was only for one year. For many years Mr. Sweeney has been the mainstay of all athletics at The Hill, but for the last year he has been spending his leave of absence as advisor of Yale athletics. The agreement with the Yale authorities, which was made with the approval of Dwight Meigs, headmaster at The Hill, provided that he should be away at a leave of absence for only a year from the school with which he has been so long and so successfully identified. Great as must be the regret with which Yale sees Mr. Sweeney severing his official connection with the athletic department, it must be realized that the all-around efficiency of the organization as a unit, turning out athletes like Tom Sheelin, 1906; M. H. Bowman, 1905; R. T. Francis, 1904; famous football player and track star; Jesse Spaulding, 1913, captain of the football team and J. W. Overton, 1917.

A permanent organization of college-trained technical men to aid the nation in the event of war or other national emergency was inaugurated at the first meeting of the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau, which was held at the New William hotel last night. Yale was represented by Prof. Joseph W. Roe, of the Sheffield Scientific School and Dickinson W. Richards, 1917. The first secretary of the bureau is expected to be elected at the meeting of the newly established bureau to be distinct from that of the Council of National Defense, which as an advisory intelligence bureau must provide machinery to fulfill government needs. The organization is unique in the history of the world. The plans will be formed in the near future at Washington, and also for an adjunct with a committee active in as many colleges, technical schools, and universities, and these latter will enroll men of special training and will ascertain their willingness to serve the government in the event of war. The actual work will be done by the individual college committees, and that the Washington headquarters will act merely as a sort of clearing house. This morning the delegates met Secretary Baker and Daniels. Both were warmly in accord with the idea of the bureau.

shows that many representative members of commercial organizations, granges and other civic organization desire Congress to place presidential postmasters under civil service rules. Letters from all parts of the country, it is said, demonstrate that the voters are ready to support President Wilson's plan to place postmasters under civil service rules. That its acceptance by the conferees would be overwhelmingly endorsed by the American people, was announced by George T. Keyes, secretary of the league, who directed attention to the attitude of the voters toward the merit system. Large majorities have been secured in the present week. That the league strongly backs up the President, it is stated, and the league emphasizes the fact that the leaders of both parties favor this step in advance, attention being called to the favorable attitude of Governor Hughes during the last campaign.

Particular reference is made to the recent report of the council of the league, which showed that the evils flowing from the patronage system regulating post office appointments, which has been a source of postmasters during the several administrations, finds that in many cities there is a mad scramble for the office. The council of the league expressed its opinion that the evils flowing from the patronage system regulating post office appointments, which has been a source of postmasters during the several administrations, finds that in many cities there is a mad scramble for the office. The council of the league expressed its opinion that the evils flowing from the patronage system regulating post office appointments, which has been a source of postmasters during the several administrations, finds that in many cities there is a mad scramble for the office.

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During the past few years the Smithsonian Institution, in co-operation with the Department of the Interior, has directed the excavation and removal of several prehistoric ruins in the Mesa Verde National Park, among them the Sun Temple, excavated by Dr. Fawkes last year, which proved a unique example of aboriginal building specialized for religious purposes, and Spruce Tree House and Cliff Palace, characteristic cliff dwellings of the culture of the early dwellers.

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EXTRA "THE WEAKER SEX" Five Part
FEATURE With All Star Cast Including Dorothy Dalton, Charles Ray, Louise Glaum
Note: Today at 2 p. m. - Saturday at 1:00 and 3:30.
And Saturday Evening at 6 and 8:30 A 2 1/2 Hour Show.

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LOUISE HUFF
IN
The Reward of Patience
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PATHE WEEKLY || CONCERT ORCHESTRA || CHRISTIE COMEDY

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Prominent Men Favor Pointdexter Provision
In view of the activity of the league in favor of the Pointdexter amendment, the personnel of the council is interesting. Not only are its members prominent, but they represent widely diversified interests and both of the principal political parties. Beside Mr. Richard H. Dana, the president of the league, some of the vice president are:

Edwin A. Alderman of Charlottesville, Va., president of the University of Virginia; Charles W. Eliot of Cambridge, a former president of the league; Judge George Gray of Wilmington, a prominent democrat; Joseph H. Choate of New York, who has so often served as president of the league; former President Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft; and a number of other prominent men.

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NEW TYPES OF PREHISTORIC BUILDING

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The building excavated last summer forms one of what is known as the Mummy Lake group of mounds which might be termed a type locality for it seems representative of a considerable region. According to Dr. Fawkes, the area now comprising Arizona, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico was inhabited in prehistoric times by Indians similar to those of any other region of North America, but their dwellings were very different. This unique territory, therefore, bears the name Pueblo Culture Area.

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